OUTLAWS OF NEW MEXICO. THE EXPLOITS OF A BAND HEADED BY A NEB YORK TOUTH,

the Mountain Fastnesses of the Kid and his Nowers-War against a Gong of Cattle Interes and Murderers -The Frontier Confederates of Brockway, the Counterfelter.

Las VEGAS, New Mexico, Dec. 20,-One Aundred and twenty-seven miles southeast of as Vegas, New Mexico, is Fort Sumner, once the base of operations against the Indians who

this youth: Dave Rudabaugh, Billy Wilson, and Tom O'Phailler, the four loungers about Fort Sumner. The Kid is the captain of the gang. Their fastness is about thirty-five miles nearly due esst from Fort Sumner, on the edge of the great Staked Plain. In that region there is a small lake called Las Portales. It is surrounded by steep hills, from which flow numerous streams that feed the little lake. This place the robbers selected for their resort partly on account of its hiding places, but marily on account of its hiding places, but marily on account of the opportunities it afforded them for stock thieving. No matter from what direction the storm came, it drove to the lake the herds of cattle which roam at large in this first gazing country. There the band built for themselves one of those rude dugous so common on the Western frontier, two sides formed by the side of the hill, the other two constructed of soid and dirt plastered together, and the whole covered by a thatched roof. Stock ales or corrais were built near by in which to put stolen stock. During pleasant weather the members of the gang lounged about Fort Sumner of the same would hurry to their rendezvous and cut out from the herds the best cattle, driving them into their corral, whence they were later sent to market. Their booty was large, for they had a vastated to sent and the whole country for a distance of one hundred and dity miles often way being a rich, continuous pasture. Bosides the active members of the band there were many who had approach to the base market to members of the band there were many who had approach to the hard a vastative on the hard and a vastative of the three way being a rich, continuous pasture. Bosides the active members of the band there were many who had approach to the hard approach to the base market to the large for the hald the approach to the hard and the store of the band is about run, for they are not the past of the three way being a rich, continuous pasture. Bosides the active members of the band there were ma

selection for the point of the

which have helped him out of many a tight blace. His care of the beautiful mare is well deserved, for many a time has her fleethess, which surpasses that of any other horse, in the Territory, saved his life. The kid is an admirable rider, and as he is always expecting to be obliged to take to flight, he usually rides another horse, leading his pet belind, in order to make the best time possible on a fresh horse. He is considered a dead shot, and much of his time is spent in target practice. He was been in New York State, but his parents removed to Indiana when he was quite small, and thence to Arizona. There, in the Tombstone District the Kid killed his first manwhen he was only 17 years ald, and was obliged to leave the country. He came to New Mexico, where he has since lived.

About three years ago a difficulty arcse in About three years ago a difficulty arcse in

las Vezas. New Maxico, is Fort Sumier one las boundered. It was abandoned some ten or twelve years ago, owing to the removal of troops further south, toward the border of Maxico, The property was condemned and sold to Pete Maxwell, a well-known ranchman of the section. Since then it has been a depot of supplies for stockmen and a stage station on the postal route to the Peccs Valley and Panhandle, Texas.

Until recently, on almost any fair day, there or inglith have been seen lounging about the store or engaged in target practices four men, all of them young, neatly dressed, and of good appearance. A stranger riding in the little hamlet would have faken them to be a party of Eastern gentlemen, who had come into that sparsely settled region in search of sport. Many who have gone into that country have struck up an assumintance with these men and found them agreeable follows. These men are the worst desperadoes in the West, and large parties of srmed men are now scouring the country in pursuit of them.

For a number of years the people of eastern New Mexico and Panhandle, Texas, have been and murder. It was only recently that theleaders and organization of the bond were discovered. The leaders are Billy the Kl.f. so called from his first such that country have years ago, a difficulty arcse in Lava throe years and language and fifth one and the later of the and and the large years ago, and limit they one called out by Gov. Wallace to queli the disturbance. The Kid was mixed up in the death of the down as soldier just to show that have been seen lounging about the stream in the centry was amixed up in the disturbance. The Kid was mixed up in the disturbance of the firm of the demand of the section. The hid was failed the firm of the was a set on the was a set on the world have faken the his parties of the mount of the country have failed to the firm of t

townships carry its traditions back to 1648. During the Revolution it was a place of imprisonment for Tory and British captives. For fiftyfour years afterward it contained the only prison there was for Connecticut State convicts. The

captors escaped to Canada with him. He was condemned to "run the gauntlet," which he did, but would have perished but for the interference of an old invalid Indian squaw, who had lost both busband and son. She adopted Hayes, called him her son, and he in return was obliged to work for her, and drew her about in a sied wherever she wished to go. After five years of captivity he was sold to a Frenchman. In two years he managed to purchase his freedom, and he returned home. He married, and brought up a family. He died in 1756, at the age of 71. A red freestone monument marks his last resting place, upon which is inscribed the following epitaph:

Who served his identitation in steady course of Probits and Party, and was a lover of Peace and Guil's Public Worship. And being satisfied with Long Life.

Left this world with a contortable Bupe of Life
formal,
Sept 3, 17 st,
In ye 71 year of his age.

A TRIAL OUT OF DOORS WITH THE

ton, and he was sent here for horse stealing. It was afterward learned that he had sailed in a French pirate vessel, which had obtained much plunder, but, fearing the law, they sunk their vessel off North Carolina, took the treasure ashore and buried it on the beach in Currituck County. They were arrested, but Smith escaped from the prison by bribery, and it is said that he dug up the treasure. At any rate, he lived a gay life, but finally, as I have said, brought up at Newgate, where he died in 1836.

"One of the most ingenious escapes I ever heart of, continued Mr. Kennett, was as follows: A convict named Coaries Mears died, and his body was accordingly placed in a roughmade coffin for burial, Abother prisoner, whose name I can't recall, stole the body during the night, hid it away, and placed himself in the coffin. The next mornling a guard and two prisoners carried the coffin some distance from the prison, where a grave had been dug. As they were about to lower it into the grave they heard an uncartily noise coming from the coffin. They dropped it nad ran. Of course, the trick was discovered, but the prisoner was never retaken."

four years afterward it contained the only prison there was for Connecticut State convicts. The prison was known as Newgate, and was built over the site of a copper mine. It was there that Washington seut all his rebellious prisoners.

Join Griffin, who sot his deed of iand from the Indian chief Manahanoose in 1648, is the hero of East Granby's carly legendary history. He was the first man to make pitch and tar in those parts. Once upon a time the Indians set fire to his stock, causing him heavy losses, Griffin's lingenuity devised a sure method of future protection. Calling them together, he declared that if they gave him any more trouble he would burn up the Tunxis (Little Crane) River and destroy thelf fish. He dipped a bottle of spirits into the river, pretending to fill it with water, poured the contents upon a log, and then set fite to if. He was not again moiested.

More serious things were done by the Indians in the early history of the settlement than the burning of John Griffin's pitch and tar. Tales of capture and massacre have been handed down. An interesting story is told by Richard Phelps, one of the townsmen. In 1707, Daniel Hayes, then 22 years of age, resided on Solomon Brook. He had some time before, in sport, cut off the tail of had some time before, in sport, cut off the tail of ado belonging to a native Indian, thus gaining the savage's ill-will. In the fall of that years he was acquired by the Indians, and although his friends gave a close pursuit, his captors escaped to Canada with him. He was captors escaped to Canada with him. He was early in the fall of the view years of one become interested in science, and the came with a party to explore these fing the work of here, and drew here a door defining the shaft, and sat down to the said and accidentally fell in. They was a lost were heading to the mount of the shaft, and as desired were holding to do they have been handed to "run the gannies," which he did, but would have perished but of the interest of the town of the well as the burning the shaft narrowed and there he stuck. His friends were obliged to go to the village, a distance of two miles, in order to get a rope. In the mean time Mr. Schmidt was suffering agonies of terror. It took them two hours to haulthmup. He had only received some bruises and a bad shaking up, but that little adventure knocked all the science out of him.

We reached the shaft uscended the old ladder, and once more greeted davight. It was dusk when we reached the village of East Granby, and there we bid Mr. Kennett farewell.

WHERE MEN GET COATS OF HAIR What One of the Living Curlosities Says of

the Atmosphere of a Siberian Mine. A short time ago a man a little over forty years old, went into Bunnell's Museum and asked for an engagement. He said that he was a native of Warsaw, in Russian Poland, and had been condemned to the mines of Siberia for being a Nihilist. A peculiarity of the atmosphere in the Redan gold mines, near Tobolsk, where he was confined for fifteen years, he said, was that it in time caused a thick growth of hair on the bodies of the exiles, who, in the warm temperature, fifteen hundred who in the warm temperature, fifteen hundred feet below the surface, worked nearly nude.

Nihilists being now somewhat in vogue, especially when bairy, he was engaged at a small salary, decked in a fanciful medieval costume, and seated on a platform with Barnum's veteran "What Is It." and the Spotted Boy. He gives his name as C. Ivanovicz, and save that while a medical student in Warsaw in 1862 he was sent to Siberia for disaffection toward the Ruesian Government. After a weary march of several months he and his companions reached their destination, and were required to labor eleven hours a day, with black bread and salt for their food and water for their drink. To avoid scurvy onlions and other vegetables were sometimes given them, but meat was allowed only once a vear, on the birthday of the Emperor. Rude Cossack soldiers were their guards, who sooke with invariable roughness and freely used the inshift offended. Sitence was enjoined during working hours, but not strictly enforced. When at leisure they were not allowed to collect in groups for conversation lest they should hatch schemes for escape, and when not eating they generally found refuge from their weariness in sieep. Ivanovicz found overtwo hundred medical men in the mine, together with a number of Russians of titled families.

The hair on his body reached its present thickness, he said, in four years, but others did not acquire a growth se specify. He and eight or hear escaped in 1877, on the birthday of the Emperor. The guards on that day were supplied with liquor, and they became intoxicated.

Suspension of the Farmers' Fertilizing Com-PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26 .- A failure, which will fall heavily upon many farmers throughout the State, is that of the Farmers' Pertilizing Company. The liabilities are placed at \$157,000. and the assets at \$130,000. The company originsted in 1871, when several wealthy farmers got a notion into their heads that they could manufacture fertilizers and dispose of them at manufacture fertilizers and dispose of them at cheaper rates than other companies could. The plan was to sell the stock in small quantities to farmers, the stockholders to have the privilege of purchasing at cost. In other words, it was a sert of cooperative concern. The company started in 1872 with a capital of \$20,000, having paid \$20,000 for a manufactory in this cay. The financial crash of the following year crippled them, and, owing to a reduction in the price of fertilizers, they were obliged to extend their works greatly in order to manufacture in large quantities and compete with other manufacturers. This cost \$50,000. Since then the company has been struggling along with but very indifferent success, until now the suspension is announced. Thirty thousand dollars are due directors for money advanced the concern, and the rest is due to banks and brokers and private individuals, mostly farmers, for loans varying from \$1,000 to \$3,000. In the assets the factory is valued at \$60,000.

Dr. Wilder's Quest for a Big Cat. Henry Winant of Richmond Valley, who reas received a letter from Dr. Burt G. Wilder, Professor Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, and Zoology i of Physiology, Comparative Anatoms, and Zoology in Cornell University, who says that he is preparing a work to the shatomy of the rot and is desirons of precaring the Scoletons of larce cats for stidy. Mr Winner is re-quested to forward the body of the animal which he knied by express to Dr Wilder, at Ithora, N. Y. and a sum of inouty is enclosed to pay expenses. Mr. Winner has written to Dr. Wilder that he is unable to forward the body of the ext. as it was stolen from his premises by some unknown person.

State Pride.

A colored woman living at Sayville, Long sland, said to be of O of Virginia stock, made application to a justice of the pence one day last week for permission to a justice of the peace one day last week for permission to give a Long Island colored woman a cowinding. She said the woman had borrowed \$10 from her, and would not remay it. She was willing to pay the cost it for the new world only give his concert. If was suggested that the mount set whiphed herself, but she was sure that she cuild whip any Long Island colored woman who wouldn't pay her deats. See was much sits appointed when the justice refused the desired permission.

Rewarding a Studious Man.

Principal Quinn of Evening School No. 35 resteriny applied to Police Commissioner Jourdan in Brooklyn to the appointment of Thomas King as a patrol man in reward for the progress he has made in his studies for the last three years. King is its years said and is a bricklaster. He has devoted his evenings for some time to schlamprovement with a surprising result for Journal meroused to employ with the request asying that he wished to thus testify his appreciation of the man's efforts.

Making Game of a Man. From the Helena Independent, Nov. 30.

Mr. French, a miner, living near Jefferson,

Known to be 110 Years Old.

From the Mongomery (Ala.) Advertiser. Polos Lamar died recently. He was perhaps the object person in the state. He was positively known to be 110 years old. But according to his statement of his age when he came to this country line at the contract has reconcerned to his statement of his age when he came to this country line affects and his speculacities of was the beginning and by the histories of was able to go about where he wished twill about a month ago, when he is I in the fire, since which time he has been confined to his bed.

From the Philadelphia Times. A matrimonial announcement has just been

JUSTICE IN CONNECTICUT.

THERMOMETER AT ZERO. Lawyer Wildman's Experiences in Magis

trate Fisher's Court-Bets, Offers to Fight, and Biblical Quotations as Arguments, MONROE, Conn., Dec. 22 .- "When you go into the country to try a case before a Justice." said Lawyer W. C. Wildman of Bridgeport the other day, "it's always a good plan to take along a whole raft of law books. It makes no difference whether they contain anything pertinent to the case or not: they make a show that impresses the Justice, and if you want to make a stubborn fight over a point, you can read as a rule with perfect safety a lot of decisions that apply to the issue about as much as they do to the theory of evolution. The average Justice gets dazed in trying to comprehend what it all means, and is just as likely to decide in your favor as not."

These frank observations were prompted by Mr. Wildman's experience in trying a case before Justice Fisher of this town. The hearing ended on Saturday last at a two-hours' session of the court, held in the open air when the thermometer was close down to zero. The case was a prosecution against George Gessinger and Agnes, his wife, who are accused of steal

was a prosecution against George Gessinger and Agnes, his wife, who are accused of stealing a sum of money estimated at from \$500 to \$1,000 from Charles Leane, in whose family Mrs. Gessinger had been employed as a domestic. Mr. Leane took her from an orphan asylum eight years ago, and she continued to live in the family, parity as a servant and partly in the relation of an adopted daughter, until, against the wishes of Mr. Leane and his wife, she left them last fail to marry Gessinger. The husband was a stalwart young farm inborer, with no means of his own save what his daily toil brought him. The loss of the money was discovered soon after the marriage, and suspicion at once fell upon the bride.

Mr. Leane, who its a farmer, \$4 years of age, was distrustful of banks and all other investments, and kept his savings in an old trunk in the house. How much it counted up he did not know. He was sure there was not less than \$600, and thought the sum might be nearer \$1,000. He always had perfect trust in Mrs. Gessinger shonesty, but there was no other inmate of the house to suspect; there was no evidence of a burglarious entry into the house or the trunk, and Mrs. Gessinger knew where the key of the trunk was kept. More than this, Mr. Leane learned that tust after her marriage she bought a sewing marhine in Bridge, out and paid for it with a \$100 note, and that Gessinger, just after his marriage, advanced his father about \$40, a sum he very rarely had in his possession at any one time. It was upon a presentation of thesefacets that a grand juror signed a warrant for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Gessinger.

ration of the schaets that a grand juror signed a warrant for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Gessinger.

The trial was held in the town school house, and occupied three days. A trial in this town, as in most country towns, where the most commonplace topies are of necessity made to furnish the local excitements of the hour, is an event, and the place that does duty as a court room is always througed by a crowd keenly interested in every phase of the proceedings. The specutors don't weight the evidence very critically, but hang with breathless interest upon the sharp besages between the lawyers. The three days trial of the Gessingers developed a wonderfully plentiful crop of these wordy combats. At first the crowd was about evenly divided between the two lawyers, but at the noon recess on the first day the counsel for the defonce set up the cigars for all hands at the village grocery. After that he commanded a clean majority of the speciators.

Col. S. B. Sumner of Bridgeport represented the State in the trial, and Mr. Wildman appeared for the prisoners. The latter inustrated his theories about the value of a preponderance of law books by producing at the outset all that himself and Detective Taylor of Bridgeport could bring by personal transportation. Each marched in with a piling armitut, that counted up together just thirty volumes, and, when placed on the table, formed a barricade which almost entirely shut off the diminutive figure of the defendant's counsel from the sight of Justice Fisher.

On the second day the same array of legal lore was presented, with the addition of a copy of the Bible. There had been previously in-

On the second day the same array of legal lore was presented, with the addition of a copy of the Bible. There had been previously introduced some Scriptural quotations, which from their unfamiliarity, somewhat discomplished the counsel for the defence, and he resolved not to be caught unaware a second time.

I want to know who —— is running this court, said the counsel for the defence, when Col. Sumner was explaining to the Court his clear duty in the question at issue. The Court, a venerable old gentleman with a very precise manner, seemed to be greatly distressed at this outburst, but he uttered no rebuke, Please stop this, gentlemen, said he later, when the counsel were pouring upon him page after page of quotations from authorities on some legal point. I don't know much about law, so let us drop all this and go on with the case."

law, so let us drop all this and go on with the case."

The evidence for the State concluded, Col. Sumner proposed to Mr. Wildiam that Mr. E. L. Staples, a law student in his office, be allowed to make an argument upon it.

"Not much," was the answer; "he isn't a member of the bar, and I shan't allow him to tak unless my man Taylor makes a plea too. I'll pit them against each other, and bet \$20 to \$2 that Taylor outtake him. Yes, and I'll put the money up with the Court." continued the young lawyer, producing a \$100 note. Your nonor (turning to the Court), will you hold the stakes." The Justice plainly shocked mildle

the gentlemen for their conduct, and the bei was not made.

On the last day when the parties met to con wis not made.

On the last day when the parties met to continue the trial they found the school house closed against them. It was ofterly cold, but an outdoor session was decided upon. The Justice, wrapped up from head to foot, but still shivering in the wintry air, took insjudicing shard on the school house steps. The rest of the crowd formed a group on the ground below. There they remained for two hours while the counsel argued the motion to discharge. Beyond the warmth of the language used and the flery glow of the defendants' counsel's hair, there was nothing to soften the severity of the temperature. The lawyers were more beligerent than they had been indoors. Something said by Col. Samner was taken by Mr. Wildman as an invitation to personal combat.

"You can't whip one side of me," said the latter, throwing off his coat. "If you think you can, come on and try it."

Happily, however, the two legal onponents did not come to blows, but with bus lips and chattering teeth they have at each other for more than two hours. Then the half-freen Justice said he had heard enough, and announced that he should place both the accused persons under bonds to appear for trial before the Superior Court.

Why Rochefort's Servant Killed Herself. From the Couries des Etats Unio.

From the Coaste du Emis Unio.

Henri Rochiefort brought with his family from exile in weigerland Louise untillarly a young servant six of 10, who, though exceedingly honest and mindole, was simile minded and nexperienced. During exceeding the extra the exceeding the extra the exceeding the exceeding the extra the exceeding the extra the exceeding the extra the exceeding the extra the exceeding the exceeding the extra the exceeding the exceeding the exceeding the exceeding the extra the exceeding the exceedi

Civilization Among the Sloux. From the Ocaha Herald.

Some days since, young Spotted Tall, son of

Hugged by an Angry Llephant.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—Tom Sullivan, mas-

An Awful Fight with Entres. From the Atlanta Constitution

The particulars of a hand-to-hand fight be-

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

Two years have now elapsed since the resumption of specie payments. The prosperity and advancement of the country which made that resumption possible have continued in a remarkable manner. Railroad and other enterprises, then bankrupt, have been placed once more upon a paying basis. We have had excellent crops, and our exports have reached an annual sum which could scarcely have been expected. Were all records of the financial history of these two years wiped out, with the exception of two significant facts, future generations could infer that we had passed through an era of unexampled prosperity. One of these facts is the enormous sum of money which has been squandered in unproductive mining schemes; the other is the refunding of our national debt at four per cent. So successful was the latter operation that many patriotic persons

the latter operation that many patriotic persons believe that the debt can now be refunded at three per cent.

There is no doubt that our credit stands at present in the very first rank. Our Government and railroad bonds are eagerly sought by investors in foreign countries. The record of almost every day shows some new American security placed upon European markets. This is naturally very scotting to our national pride and very remunerative to our pockets, but it would be a grievous mistake to suppose that the thrifty capitalists of Europe are induced to invest with us for any other reason than that they get a higher rate of interest, and comparatively better security, than they can at home. The time must come, if we go on reducing our rate of interest, when their home securities will offer them a more remunerative investment—taking the nature of the security into consideration—than we can. In spite of our wonderful prosperity, the financial history of the past and present must teach us that we are to a large extent dependent upon other countries for the successful placing of any loan, whether issued by the Government or by a private corporation. All other things being equal, the spirit of particulum will undoubtedly go far to induce any man to invest his surplus funds in the bonds of his native land. Suppose, then, that we refond the bonds which are about the prices and your mother large land. The province of the past and present must teach us that we are to a large extent dependent upon other countries for the successful placing of any loan, the price of the past and present must teach us that we are to a large extent dependent upon other countries for the successful placing of any loan, the price of the past and your mother and the prices. Among them as piece of land which he was a first. The would an aparty of lumber ments after his decening for any shear his decening for any shear his day, followed a great change. He bedding a price of land which he was found in under a brush heap in a thicket. Under the b funds in the bonds of his native land. Suppose, then, that we refund the bonds which are about to fall due at three per cent.; what amount are English capitalists, whose own three per cents are selling under par, likely to take? This is a very serious question, and no spirit of Spread-Eagleism among our legislators should hoodwink them or their constituents upon it. According to the last Stock Exchange list from Frankfort, where the securities of almost every nation are largely dealt in the following are the official quotations:

German 4 per cents, sconsols)..... Bavarian 4 per cents. Saxon 4 per cents

Here is a list of the securities of ten firmly stablished Governments, and yet in no single instance would their 3 per cent, bond be worth par. There is more danger to them from their neighbors than we have to fear; but it must not be forgotten that France recovered very much more quickly from the consequences of her fearful defeat than we did from those of our victory over the South. Of course it may be said with a good deal of truth that we are more prosperous at the present moment than is any other nation. But it is almost an invariable rule of political economy that the greater the prosperity the greater the subsequent depression. The higher the tide rises, the lower i

The constantly growing interdependence of the markets of London and New York has been

don financial writers seem to be far from plac-ing implicit confidence in the future of moneymaking possibilities in America. They have evidently a firm belief in the country but not n the men who influence its government or manipulate values here. One of the best Lon don authorities on financial jobbery in America says:

Mr. Jay Gould is growing in power and infinence. His Mr. Jay Gould is growing in power and influence. His letest dedge is to turn deer Grant concount as annial vertising insedium. The General Concount as annial vertising insedium. The General Conf. concount as annial vertising insedium. The General Conf. and is a second of the Parama Camai Centrany under tree use of turn, and die Lesses ower not a little to the president of the xx. President for an intung company in Boston, after when the New Yerk Times took to parading bits daily as it special independs of the xx. Less fines took to parading bits daily as it special independent of the special controlled and company in which he is to be cleaning special confirmation company in which he is to be cleaning special confirmation company in which he is to be cleaning special confirmation of the confirma

The Reading jobbery seems to be still pushed orward in London. A private telegram prought yesterday afternoon the news that the Standard on Saturday declared the withdrawa of Mr. McCalmont from Mr. Gowen's association as having nothing to do with the soundness or probable success of the deferred bonds scheme. It is averred that Mr. McCalmont's firm have contemplated retiring from business for over twelve months past, and do so now without any reference to Mr. Gowen or his plans in regard to Bending. But, unhappliy, everybody knows that but few statements of the London Standard can ever be relied upon Then, again, why should McCalmont's firm have entered the combination out a few month ago, when they had made up their minds to retire from all business?

The entl usinsts who expect the Wall street of 1881 to bring them still more profit than the Wall street of 1880 should (if they can read French) study the famous impromptu which Lamartine once wrote in the album of the Duchesse de Broglie, and which I have taken some trouble to paraphrase for their benefit:

Le hvre de Wall street est un ovre cocassa. Qu'or ne pour mi le mor, dire uvirir a mondal. Le bassace un pradit de s'e li lassaches la Et la page "ceared out" se teur un relie me ne On vondrait revenue a la pare de l'ou airne. Est la page cà l'ou mourt est de la sous vos donnts.

The Fashianable Bemeaner. From the Constitute Engageer.

The demeanor most affect it by belles this matrix that of the ansemble at dangager and any winter is the Col. the descentistical damping and account of the place of the place

Will Walt for Lower Prices. ... From the Long City Times.

A roung fellow a low days ago applied to a

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

New Haven-No period is used after the 5 in "clob A. B. C .- An American half foliar of 1705 is valued at W. C. R. -You can do nothing but belt the truth in court; and if there were any witherest of the transac-sesson bave them cressut to correspond your story.

0.12 0 0 1 1 1

TORMENTED BY REMORSE.

THE MURDERER OF PIERRE BRUNET DRIVEN TO CONFESSION.

Killing on Lotter and Aged Man for Money-Flight and then Return to the Scene of the Tragedy-A Complete Avowal of Gullt. TORONTO, Dec. 26 .- Some months ago there lived in the little village of Plantagenet Mills an infirm old man of between 70 and 80, named Pierre Brunet. He could not agree with his wife, and he lived alone in a little log shanty. His son, Domas Brunet, lived a few hundred yards away. Pierre Brunet supported himself by doing odd jobs for the farmers in the neighborhood, and by extreme frugality he had saved some \$50 or \$60, which he was known to carry about him. On the 20th of September he went to his work in a piece of land which he

cost said nothing.

Prevest said nothing.
Did you do it alone, or did any one help you?" Demose Brunet made me do it," said Pre-

"Demose Brunet made me do it," said Prevost.

"Did you kill him with the axe?"

"No. I choked him to death. Demose Brunet was with me and saw me do it."

Prevost then went on to say that Demose Brunet got a horse and cart, and that they took the hody to the piace where it was found. Demose Brunet eat the branches that were laid over the corpse. Prevost denied that he got any of Pierre Brunet's money, but this is not believed. Demose Brunet was greated at once, and was arraigned before a magistrate on Wednesday last. He said nothing beyond making a general denial of the crime. He is held for further examination, and the detectives are searching for additional evidence.

CATAMOUNT CHARLEY.

Ilis Breezy Description of a Fight Between Wild Animals in the West. From the Colorecto Springs Gagette.

Yesterday the well-known hunter of Pike's Peak, Catamount Charley, appeared in town riding his pibaid mustang, Captain Kidd. His tail, loosely knit flaure, his long legs, his dark face, black eyes, and flowing black beard, which sweeps in a sabe entarnet over his bosom, are well known to our citizens. Catamount Charley was dressed in his Sunday clothes, which consisted of a yellow huck-kin shirt and buckskin trousers, both trimmed with a fringe of buck-skin cut into strips, a cartridge beit filled with the loaded shels of a heavy repeating rifle, which he carried in his hand, a wide white sombrers on his head, and moceasins on his feet, Catamount Charley dismounted in front of Alken & Hunt's Museum and, leaving his mustang unbitched, removed a heavy bale of skins from the cruoper of the saddle and walked into the store. Mr. Hunt, who is the musleal member of the firm, was the only one in the store at the time, and was engaged in playing a dreamy necturne upon the plane when Charley entered.

"I say, boss," remarked Charley in the midst Yesterday the well-known hunter of Pike's

The constantly growing interdependence of the markets of London and New York has been admirably illustrated by the recent movements in the rate of interest on both sides of the ocean. There has been no pressing demand for money in England for a long time past, but as soon as the trace of interest was artificially advanced in New York astrong rising tendency was developed in London—exchange dropped to a point at which gold could be profitably exported, speculation in stocks was almost stooped, and a grave fear was spread in Great Britain that the Bank of England would have to disgorge more gold than it could spare.

That financiers in England now pay more attention to the conditions of the New York stock and money markets than they ever did to those of Paris. Berlin, or Frankfort is evident from the financial columns of every newspaper of Great Britain. The British bankers seem to be as well posted upon the condition of our financial world as any of the leading bankers or speculators of New York. There is hardly a stock broker of any standing to be found in Wall street who has not some affiliation in Lombard atreet, and who does not work his private cable code every day. Most of the London financial writers seem to be far from placing implicit confidence in the future of moneymarking nossibilities in America. They have making nossibilities in America of The Most of Paris, Paris and the future of moneymarking nossibilities in America. They have making nossibilities in America of moneymarking nossibilities in America. They have making nossibilities in America (Tree base) and the bison would back up aging a round for game back of the Peak, when all at once it says soone skins yere I'd like to sell yer. I was looking around for game back of the Peak, when all at once it says a but flat the mountain lions was not all dead yet. So I crawled a round a plut of rock and Pinancial flow in the most pathetic passages of Mr. Hunt. So I crawled a round a plut of rock and Pinancial flow in the flat in most out the north part o

dead."
"Indeed." said Mr. Hunt.
"Yes," said Charley, "he tumbled over dead;
and now what will rou give me for the four
skins—three mountain flors and one bison?"

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE (Alvertisement).

Deliver of Weight Shift Fig. 20, 1880.

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DIED. Hambleys. -At Birmine, S. J. on Sunday, Dec. 28,

No. 1 to the state of decreases in the place on Thinday, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M. at 1 P. 1 (1.8)ER - Or Trible, Dos. 22, Frank S. voarrest son Sire V. and Mary John Phones, in the 22d year of his control and regularly the farmly are invited to artend with early of the or the parties, Maintroneck, Salan, the 20, Year J. Seert, in the arrived in the case of the limit, are needed to an extention of the limit, are needed to a second the limit, are needed to a second to be a s

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